THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1796. [Vol. IV.—No. 551.

☞ VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday the 25th instant will be sold on the premises in Union Street, that

Valuable Warehouse,

Lately in the occupation of Matthew F. Bowne & Co. as a Vendue Store, &c. It fronts on Union Street 44 feet, and in depth into the Potowmac.—A credit of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months will be given. A deed in fee simple will be made when the last monies are paid. Possession given immediately.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

October 10.

HARDWARE.

JOSEPH SAUL, at his Store on the south side of King-Street, five doors above Fairfax-Street, has opened, (which he will sell wholesale and retail) a complete assortment of all kinds of Hardware, particularly a general assortment of all kinds of House and Ship Carpenters', Joiners', Cabinet-makers', Coopers', Turners'; Silversmiths', Tinners', Blacksmiths', Shoemakers', and other tools. Also, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other materials for building, with a variety of articles suitable for country and retail stores.

He has also on hand,

Old Sherry Wine of a very superior quality, which he will dispose of by the quantity or quarter cask.

Dempsey, Harris, & Co.

In King Street, next door to Mr. John Norwood's,

Have just received by the Charleston from London, via. Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

Glass furniture and vials, Surgeons' instruments, Patent Medicines, Painters' Colours, dry, and ground in oil. Copal varnish. Gold and Silver Leaf. Starch, Hair Powder, and Fig Blue. Fresh Durham Mustard. Painters' Brushes, and Camel's Hair Pencils. Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon. Essence of Anchovies, and Quin's Sauce. A general assortment of Perfumery, with most articles in their line. Their terms will be liberal, and the greatest exertion used to execute orders with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B. Medicine Chests for shipping, Iron-works, Plantations, and private families, put up at the shortest notice, with plain and approved directions.

Country Store keepers and others supplied with patent and other medicines at the most reduced prices.

Sept. 27. epif.

A House to Rent.

I WILL rent for one or more years, that three story Brick House situate on King street, adjoining the store of Hepburn and Dundas, at present occupied by Dr. Gillies, and give possession the 5th day of December next.

Wm. HEPBURN.

Oct. 7. 4wep.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO WOMAN who has been used to do the work of a waiting maid—can be expert when she pleases, and I believe her to be honest. Enquire at the Printing Office.

For Sale,

The Schooner

FARMER,

Pain Chase, Master; Burden about 650 barrels—She may be viewed by applying to the subscribers, or Capt. Chase on board, at Col. Hooe's wharf. They have also for sale,

25 hhds. New England Rum; one bale Basta Muslins; 3 trunks of gloves and mitts; two trunks of Irish linens; half bushels, pails, tubbs; 136 casks of lime; 14 barrels liver oil; 5 bals. of salmon; a few hhds. and barrels of Muscovado Sugar; a few hhds and barrels of Coffee; two bales of five bushel bags made of strong sacking; barr iron; fine and coarse salt; thirty barrels of pork.

Wm. HARTSHORNE and CO.

10th mo. 4th. 1796

For Sale.

THE SLOOP

BETSEY,

Burthen 51 tons, or 500 barrels. She is 15 months old, well found, and is a strong staunch vessel—her timbers being chiefly of mulberry. For terms apply to

JOHN M'IVER.

October 15.

JOSEPH CARY

HAS for sale at his Warehouse in King Street, adjoining Messrs. James Patton & James Dykes,

Jamaica Rum in puncheons, Hollands Gin in quarter casks, Lisbon wine in pipes and quarter casks, Malaga in quarter casks, sherry in do. Teneriffe in hogsheads, Whisky in Tierces and barrels, Porter in casks, Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, Salt in sacks, a few hundred weight well cured bacon, and about 1000 Cedar posts. Also a Lot of ground on Royal street opposite Dr. Muir's, containing 40 feet front and 96 feet deep, with the benefit of an alley.

July 2. t.f.

Blackford, Lewis, & Co.

At their Wholesale Warehouse, No. 8, Bank-Street, Baltimore,

Have imported in the Ship Montezuma, from London, and the Ship Rebecca, from Hull,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

—ALSO—

A variety of Fancy Goods,

Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, &c. which they will sell cheap for cash, or on the customary credit to punctual and constant customers. They daily expect a further supply of Goods by the Jane and Adriana from Liverpool.

Baltimore, Sept. 16. 6wep.

Spanish Hides,

BROWN SALT,
PORK,
TAR,
COFFEE,
ANTIGUA RUM,
ENGLISH CHEESE,
LONDON PORTER in Hampers,
One trunk of IRISH LINENS,
Some elegant CLOCKS,

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

ALSO,

An Elegant Charriot,

Of the best workmanship, made in Paris, with harness complete; and

A Riding Chair.

October 13. t.f.

FOR SALE,

AN Elegant new MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, with fluted posts, carved and inlaid—the lowest price forty dollars—may be seen next door to M'Knight's tavern, King-street.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To the Freeholders of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

MY being a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election of an Elector of the President and Vice-President of the United States, has been some time known to you—I have been restrained from addressing you in print 'till this moment, in consequence of the delays which have occurred in obtaining authentic information, respecting the charges exhibited against one of the gentlemen, who is spoken of as a candidate for the office of President—I mean, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON—to whom (should it be your pleasure to forward my present pretentions) my vote will *certainly* be given, in preference to any, to whom the public attention has been directed as successor to the present President of the United States.

You, gentlemen, must be deeply impressed with the important crisis, and convinced how essentially the liberty, happiness, and every valuable interest of the community, is involved in a judicious selection of a Chief Magistrate of the Union. On such an occation, it is the sacred duty, incumbent on every member of the community, who has any participation in the right of suffrage, to investigate by every means of information, which his situation presents, the principles, politics, and general character of those, whose elevated pretensions solicit the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Blest as we are with the happiest and best of governments, in the full enjoyment of every civil and religious liberty, from gratitude to the bounty of that God, from whom we derive such blessings,—as we value the happiness of posterity, and the human race in general, we should hold ourselves bound to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of Republican Government. If regardless of these solemn considerations—If from weakness, wickedness, prejudice, or apathy, we suffer the Chief Magistracy of our country to get into hands unfriendly to the principles of republicanism, we shall merit and experience the maledictions of posterity and the execration of every liberal mind, attached to human rights.—Under this impression, I presume to solicit the honor of your suffrages at the ensuing election of Electors for the President and Vice-President of the United States:—At the same time to mention those gentlemen who have been spoken of as proper to fill the first of these offices; and to state, in the most explicit manner, my opinion of their comparative merit and fitness.

'Till of late I had been induced to believe, that in case our illustrious President should determine, as he has since done, to withdraw himself from the service of his country, the attention of the people, in the choice of a successor, would be solely directed to Mr. John Adams of Massachusetts and Mr. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia; but in this I have erred—Mr. Patrick Henry has been lately spoken of.—To the worth and ability of this gentleman I am ready to offer the most ample testimony; nor are there any honors in the gift of his country, which his services would not entitle him to; but, from the moment I heard of the nomination of Mr. Henry, I considered the idea as delusive, and intended to prevent that unanimity in Virginia in favour of Mr. Jefferson, which our enemies feared and expected. When and where has Mr. Henry been spoken of? Not 'till within a few weeks past, and perhaps only in this and the adjoining district.—It is more remarkable, that this idea has been suggested only by those who have heretofore spoken of the character and politics of Mr. Henry in the most pointed language of disapprobation.

The friends of Mr. Adams, if unable to support his pretensions in this state, in opposition to Mr. Jefferson; have supposed it the best step that could be pursued to bring forward some other deservedly popular character in the state; and, by dividing the votes between Mr Henry and Mr. Jefferson, give to Mr. Adams a majority, which, it is expected, he would not obtain if Virginia is unanimous in favor of Mr. Jefferson.

To Mr. John Adams, as President of the United States, I am pointedly opposed. It is disagreeable and offensive to assail the character, or detract from the merit of one, who has long served his country on important and critical occasions; nor am I disposed in this instance to act so invidious a part: But, while I do justice to his merit, and feel a grateful recollection for his services, candor, and the duty my present situation imposes on me, oblige me to declare, that from every information which I can get respecting this gentleman, I am induced to believe, that his politics render him dangerous and unfit for the Chief Magistracy in a Republican Government. Some characters of the first respectability have assured me, that Mr. Adams does not hesitate in conversation to express his decided attachment to a monarchical form of government;—if this information were not from sources so respectable as to force conviction, I should still not hesitate to believe the attachment of Mr. Adams to Monarchical principles, since the careful perusal of his writings must convince every dispassionate man on this head. This book (at least some of the volumns) written shortly before the formation of our present Government, and entitled "A Defence of the American Constitutions," is to my mind evidently an eulogium on the English Constitution, and intended for the purpose of holding it up to the people of this country, as the great model for their imitation. It is at all times difficult to illustrate the general scope and object of a voluminous writer by short quotations from his work, since it must happen, that particular passages, when separated from the general mass, present an aspect different from that which they assume, when combined with the work at large, and the passages which precede and follow it—Hence it results, as also from the peculiar delicacy, and circumspection with which Mr. Adams has thought proper to disseminate his poisonous doctrines, that passages may be selected, which, for a moment confound the judgment, and create hesitation respecting the object of the writer. Of this description is the quotation from Mr. Adam's publication, which has been selected by Col. Simms in his late Address to you;—but, if this quotation is susceptible of that interpretation, which Col. Simms has thought a just one, the writings of Mr. Adams are but a tissue of contradictions, and the different part of this publication at open variance and hostility with each other. But of this the public will be better able to judge by the following

quotations, page 164. " Wherefore " as in this place I agree with Machi- " avel, that a nobility, or gentry, o- " verbalanciug a popular government, " is the utter bane and destruction of " it; so I shall shew in another, that " a nobility or gentry, in a popular " government, not over-balancing it, " is the very life and soul of it." Page 93. " In every country we have found " a variety of orders, with very great " distinctions. In America there are " different orders of offices, but none " of men, out of office, all men are of " the same species, and of one blood; " there neither a greater nor a lesser " nobility.—Why then are they accus- " ed of establishing different orders of " men?" Page 177. " The genera- " tion and corruption of governments, " which may in other words be called " the progress and course of human " passions in society, are subjects, " which have engaged the attention " of the greatest writers; and whether " the essays which they have left us " were copied from history, or " wrought out of their own conjec- " tures and reasonings, they are very " much to our purpose to shew the " utility and necessity of different *or-* " *ders* of men, and an *equilibrium* of " powers and privileges."—Page 208. " Let us proceed then to make a few " observations upon the discourses of " Plato and Polybius, and shew how " forcibly they prove the necessity of " permanent laws, to restrain the pas- " sions and vices of men, and to se- " cure to the citizens the blessings of " society, in the peaceable enjoyment " of their lives, liberties, and pro- " perties: and the necessity of differ- " ent orders of men with various and " opposite powers, prerogatives, and " privileges to watch over one ano- " ther, to balance each other, and to " compel each other, at all times, to " be the real guardians of the laws." From combining these several passages together, no one can doubt of the un- friendly disposition of Mr. Adams to our government, since he declares we have no distinct *orders* of men in our country and that such a distinction of ranks is essential to constitute a well organized government. But least we should still be in doubt respecting the opinion of this gentleman, and his so- licitude for a nobility, or privileged or- ders, he illustrates his meaning by the following passage, Page 209—" Plato " has sufficiently asserted the honor of " the laws, and the necessity of pro- " per guardians of them; but has no " where delineated the various or- " ders of guardians, and the necessity " of a balance between them; he has " nevertheless given us premises from " whence the absolute necessity of such " orders and equipoises may be infer- " red; he has shewn how naturally " every simple species of government " degenerates. The aristocracy or " ambitious republic becomes imme- " diately an oligarchy.—What shall be " done to prevent it? Place two " guardians of the laws to watch the " aristocracy: one in the shape of a " King, on one side of it; another in " the shape of a Democratical Assembly, " on the other side.—The aristocracy, " become an oligarchy, changes into " a democracy. How shall it be pre- " vented? By giving the natural aris- " tocracy in society its natural and just " weight, and by giving it a Regal " Power to appeal to, against the mad- " ness of the people.—Democracy be- " comes a tyranny. How shall this " be prevented? By giving it an a- " ble, independent ally, in an Aristo- " cratic Assembly, with whom it may " unite against the unjust and illegal " designs of any one man."——To my mind this passage is conclusive; the English constitution is not, indeed, expressly named, but a government consisting of King, Lords, and Com- mons is pointed out; as the standard of political perfection; and such a one as, in the estimation of this gentleman, is best calculated to secure the happi- ness of society.

Fatigued, as you must be with such lengthy quotations, nothing but my solicitude to place in the most distinct and prominent point of view, the dan- gerous political sentiments of Mr. Adams, could induce me to detain you for a moment longer on this subject. Mr. Adams, when speaking of govern- ment in general, in pages 109 and 116, declares, that in the state of Massachu- setts, as well as in every other coun- try there is, and must of necessity ex- ist a natural aristocracy, and in page 117 proceeds with the following re- marks. " There is but one expedi- " ent yet discovered to avail the society " of all the benefits from this body of " men (meaning the natural aristocra- " cy) which they are capable of afford- " ing, and at the same time to pre- " vent them from undermining or " invading the public liberty, and " that is to throw them all, or at least " the most remarkable of them, into " one assembly together in the legis- " lature; to keep all the executive " power entirely out of their hands as " as a body; to erect a first magis- " trate over them invested with the " whole executive authority: to make " them dependent on that executive " magistrate for all public executive " employments; to give that first ma- " gistrate a negative on the legisla- " ture, by which he may defend both " himself, and the people, from all " their enterprizes in the legislature, " and to erect on the other side of them " an impregnable barrier against them " in a house of Commons, fairly, ful- " ly, and adequately, representing " the people, who shall have a pow- " er of negativing all their attempts " at encroachments in the legislature, " and of withholding both from them " and the *Crown* all supplies, by which " they may be paid for their services " in executive offices, or even the pub- " lic service carried on to the detri- " ment of the Nation."—If from the foregoing passage it is believed to be the opinion of Mr. Adams, that a go- vernment consisting of a crowned head, and two legislative branches is the most natural & rational government for the people of Massachusetts, the same opini- on will equally apply to the other States in the Union, since that of Massachusetts is chosen only for the purpose of illustra- tion.—If the effect of these several quo- tations, is to establish my first posit on that Mr. Adams is unfriendly to a Republican Government, the appeal, which I shall now make to you, is awful and interesting. Are you devoted to the preservation of the republican system? Are you attached to the go- vernment under which you now live? With such impressions, can you elevate to the most dignified station in our country, one, whose discourses and writings, are in hostility with political principles, which you should cherish as hallowed and sacred? It is further to be remembered, that these writings of Mr. Adams were not intended as the mere amusing speculations of a philoso- phical politician, but to have an imme- diate and practical effect.—Their first appearance in the world but a short time preceded the formation of our present constitution; and it was long foreseen that from the imbecility of the old confederation, a new system was ne- cessary and must speedily take place; their appearance at the crisis when they came forward was most probably in- tended to have an effect on the forma- tion of the system which should be a- dopted.

Having already expressed my appro- bation of Mr. Jefferson, as one emi- nently qualified to discharge the func- tions of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, it will be unnecessary to enter into a display, of his great and distin- guished services, and talents; since, were I to suppose these unknown to my fellow citizens, it would be to sus- pect them of ignorance or ingratitude. It is however proper briefly to take notice of two charges, which have late- ly been brought forward against him— the first is of his having badly admini- stered and ultimately "*abandoned*" the government of Virginia during a peri- od of great difficulty and danger—the second, that he exemplified the same want of firmness, by resigning the of- fice of Secretary of State, by the parti- cular period which he selected for re- tirement. The first of these charges is certainly incorrect, for by examining the records of our legislature, it will be found, that Mr. Jefferson served dur- ing the period for which he was elect- ed, and at the expiration of the second year of his government was succeeded by Mr. Nelson, a popular and estima- ble character. It is true, Mr. Jeffer- son was by our constitution eligible for one year more, and might have ten- dered his services to his country: but considerations of the first magnitude fully justify him for not having done so. During the period of Mr. Jeffer- son's administration, this state experi- enced four invasions from the enemy, to wit: those of Matthews, Leslie, Arnold and finally that of Cornwallis, with the whole southern army. The destruction of some of our public re- cords, and the lengthened train of pub- lic and private calamity, which these events produced, had soured the pub- lic mind, and, in the moment of agita- tion and misdirected resentment, ma- ny of our distresses were attributed to our chief magistrate.—In this critical moment, when unanimity in the state was essential to effect any useful exer- tion, and confidence in the chief magis- trate indispensible to effect this unani- mity, was it most proper in Mr. Jef- ferson to distract the councils, and weaken the efforts of the state by at- tempting to remain at the helm, or by retiring at the expiration of the pe- riod for which he was elected, leave his post to be occupied by one who possessed the confidence of all. It how- ever deserves to be remarked, that so general was the mistaken resentment at that moment, that Mr. Jefferson, if he had solicited the office, in opposition to Mr. Nelson, could not have been appointed. From this view it will ap- pear most erroneous, to charge Mr. Jefferson with abandoning the govern- ment, when it is seen that he served 'till the period expired for which he was elected, and 'till his services would no longer have been accepted had they been tendered. But, however exten- sive the prejudice and indignation a- gainst Mr. Jefferson's administration might have been, it was but of mo- mentary duration.—When the domi- nion of reason had succeeded the ty- ranny of passion; when that serenity returned, which this tempestuous and afflicting period had expelled from the public mind, it was discovered how unmerited these censures had been; that eulogy was due where obloquy had been directed, and contrition and sorrow succeeded the ebulitions of pas- sion. As an evidence of the justice of these remarks, the following ex- tracts have been taken from the jour- nals of the two branches of our legis- lature:—

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, 12th of June, 1781.

RESOLVED, *That Thomas Nelson, jun. Esq. be appointed Governor or Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth for one year, he having been so elected by joint ballot of both houses of assembly.*

RESOLVED, *That at the next session of assembly, an enquiry be made into the conduct of the executive of this state for the last twelve months.*

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, 26th of November, 1781.

A motion was made that the House do come to the following resolution.

RESOLVED, *That this House will, on Wednesday the 12th of December next, proceed agreeably to a resolution of the 12th of June last, to enquire into the conduct of the executive of this state, for the last twelve months, next preceding the said resolution, and that as well the information against the said Executive, as their defence, be received and heard on that day.*

And the said resolution being read a second time was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, *That a committee be appointed to state any charges, and receive such information as may be offered, respecting the administration of the Executive, of which the said committee shall give notice, if any accusation should be made in writing to the members which composed the executive, within the time referred to.*

And a committee was appointed of Mr. Banister, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Southall, and Mr. Morgan.

Friday, 30th of November, 1781.

RESOLVED, *That Thomas Jefferson, Esq. be appointed a delegate to represent this Commonwealth in Congress, until the first Monday in November next, in the room of John Blair, Esq. who hath resigned, he having been so elected by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly.*

Wednesday, 12th of December, 1781.

Mr. Banister reported from the committee appointed to state any charges and receive such information as might be offered respecting the administration of the late Executive, that the committee did according to order convene for that purpose; and no information being offered on the subject matter of the said enquiry, except that some rumours prevailed, which appeared to the committee to have been the cause of the original order of the 12th of June, directing the said enquiry; that the committee had came to a resolution thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the Clerk's table, when the same was again twice read and agreed to by the house as followeth:

RESOLVED, *That it is the opinion of this committee that the said rumours were groundless.*

A motion was made that the house do come to the following resolution:

RESOLVED, *That the sincere thanks of the General Assembly be given to our former Governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, for his impartial, upright, and attentive administration of the powers of the executive whilst in office: Popular rumours gaining some degree of credence by more pointed accusations, rendered it necessary to make an enquiry into his conduct and delayed that retribution of public gratitude so eminently merited; but that conduct having become the object of open scrutiny, ten-fold value is added to an approbation founded on a cool and deliberate discussion. The assembly wish, therefore, in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity, as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate all future, and to remove all former, unmerited censure.*

And the said resolution being read a second time was, on the question put thereupon, agree to by the house, nemine contradicente.

Extracts from the Journals of the House of Delegates,

Attest,

JOHN STEWART, C. H. D.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, the 12th of December, 1781.

RESOLVED, *That the sincere thanks of the General Assembly be given to our former Governor, Thomas Jefferson, Esq. for his impartial, upright and attentive administration whilst in office. The Assembly wish, in the strongest manner, to declare the high opinion which they entertain of Mr. Jefferson's ability, rectitude, and integrity, as Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, and mean, by thus publicly avowing their opinion, to obviate and remove all unmerited censure.*

Teste,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to by the Senate.

WILL. DREW, C. S.

These extracts from the Journals of our Legislature require no comment.

We will, therefore, haſten to the exception which is taken at the period when Mr. Jefferſon retired from the office of Secretaay of State; and here we may obſerve, that no public ſervant ever retired to the walks of private life with more general popularity. His maſterly correſpondence with the French, Britiſh, and Spaniſh miniſters are univerſally admired wherever they are read, and extorted compliments from foreign Courts. And it may with great juſtice be ſuſpected, that the treaty which we lately negotiated with Spain, and which has been received in this country with univerſal approbation, is, in ſome meaſure, the reſult of the correſpondence of Mr. Jefferſon with the miniſters of that Court. At the period of his retirement we were at peace with all the world; and, notwithſtanding the late faſhionable outcry of war and confuſion, thoſe who ſeemed to view our political hemiſphere with a ſteady and penetrating eye, could diſcover no clouds which threatened a tempeſt.—To this may be added, that the reſignation of Mr. Jefferſon was not occaſioned by any event at the particular criſis of his retirement, ſince he had announced his intention to retire twelve months previous to his reſignation. If firmneſs was exemplified by ſtanding forward in the moſt prominent ſituations at the commencement, and during the critical periods of the late revolution, Mr. Jefferſon will not ſuffer by a compariſon with Mr. Adams, or the moſt valued patriot of America. While praiſe is due and freely given to Mr. Adams, for having ſeconded the motion for declaring the Independence of America; is it recollected, that this much admired compoſition almoſt entirely flowed from the pen of Mr. Jefferſon! Is it recollected (for the fact can be well aſcertained) that the inſtrument which declares the Independence of Virginia, and which preceded the declaration of Congreſs and of the other States, owes its exiſtence to the ſame author! It is ſurely the moſt unaccountable perſuaſion of reaſon to attribute firmneſs to Mr. Adams, becauſe he ſeconded and voted for the Declaration of Independence; and to deny to Mr. Jefferſon the poſſeſſion of this manly quality, when Mr. Jefferſon fabricated the inſtrument itſelf, and afterwards voted for it;—the former was the agent in bringing forward the inſtrument; the latter the principal perſonage in the drama.

From a candid view of the foregoing circumſtances, we ſhall be compelled to pronounce at that awful period "which tried men's ſouls," Jefferſon's conduct will enroll him in the annals of fame, among the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots of America—And although local conſiderations ſhould ever yield to the general good, it can not be improper to obſerve, that the peculiar intereſt of this diſtrict would ſuggeſt, that in the choice of a Preſident, our views ſhould be directed to one whoſe private intereſts, reſidence and connections would powerfully induce him to wiſh the reſidence of the Federal Government on the banks of the Potomac.

With reſpect to the choice of a Vice-Preſident, I am unable to ſpeak with preciſion, as I have not yet diſtinctly underſtood who the particular characters are from whom the ſelection is intended to be made. I ſhall, however, if honored with your confidence. be willing to be governed by your wiſhes, if you ſhall be pleaſed to expreſs a preference for any of the characters in the nomination for that office.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

Dumfries, Oct. 17, 1796.

To be Sold,

A Mulatto Joiner and Carpenter, who underſtands his buſineſs. For terms, pleaſe to enquire of

BENJAMIN DULANY.

Clermont, Oct. 15. tf.

Alexandria, October 18.

One and twenty veſſels of different deſcriptions arrived in this harbour in the courſe of Sunday laſt—among them were five from Europe, ſome of the Captains of which have politely given us their newſpapers, but their contents have been anticipated by earlier arrivals to the northward.

It is mentioned under the Paris head of the 22d of Auguſt, that the French Directory have refuſed Mr. Hammond, miniſter from the Cabinet of London.

It is ſtated in the Boſton Centinal of the 8th inſtant, that the Spaniſh fleet, commanded by admiral Languara, and which ſailed from Cadiz, with the French ſquadron commanded by admiral Richery, after being at ſea eight days, had returned to port:—It was thought at Cadiz, that Richery's fleet was not gone to the Weſt-Indies:—That war had not been declared, and that ſince the return of the Spaniſh fleet the expectation of a war with England had abated.

The above is in part corroborated by the following article from a New-York paper of the 13th inſtant.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, in 46 days from Cadiz, the ſhip Joſiah Collins, Capt Blair.

By this arrival we learn, that of the 27 ſail of Spaniſh men of war which went out with Richery 14 had returned to Cadiz—that an EMBARGO was laid on all Engliſh veſſels in Spain, and that the Engliſh ſailors had left them—Alſo that an Embargo, was laid by the Engliſh on all Spaniſh veſſels at Gibraltar.

The Argus of laſt Thurſday contains a few intereſting tranſlations from a late Harlem paper—We have not room for them this day; but the ſubſtance may be collected from the following remark of the Editor:—

Theſe tranſlations are new and IMPORTANT—the miſunderſtanding between Portugal and Holland is adjuſted. By the article of the BATTLE we find, that Jourdan had reaſſumed the command, after his illneſs, and had made an immenſe inroad on the Auſtrian army and territory—by which an army is TOTALLY DEFEATED and DISPERSED; this army, we ſuppoſe, was that commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben.

We learn that the French have captured SIXTY ſail of the Jamaica Fleet and that all were immediately deſtroyed but ſix—three of which are now at New-Caſtle.

This capture was made by one French Frigate and a Privateer.

[Aurora..]

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

The following article is copied from the Federal Gazette of yeſterday morning.

BALTIMORE OCTOBER 17.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Neutrality, capt. Dawſon, 35 days from Liverpool, and brings advices to the NINTH of SEPTEMBER, with a DECLARATION of WAR by Spain againſt Great Britain. We have made the moſt diligent ſearch to obtain the paper containing this important article, but without ſucceſs; however, we have the greateſt reaſon to believe that ſuch a declaration has been made, and that it may be in our power to lay it before our readers in our next.

WINCHESTER, OCTOBER 14.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

Since our laſt the following culprits have received their trials, viz. Jacob Snyder, charged with the murder of George Strickland—found guilty of manſlaughter, immediately branded and ſet at liberty. Brandy Tom, a free negro, charged with houſe breaking—found guilty, ſentenced to the pillory, to receive 20 laſhes immediately on his deſcending therefrom, to be afterwards impriſoned for one year, and receive a quarterly flagellation, of 20 laſhes each, until the expiration of the term.

Major R. S. Blackburn, charged with the murder of Capt. George Thomas—found not guilty, and immediately diſcharged at the bar.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

A propoſal has been made for calling Dr. Prieſtley from America, as head profeſſor of the univerſity of Leyden. One motive, beſides doing juſtice to his philoſophical abilities, is the hope that a number of manufacturers and others attached to him by friendſhip, and by a ſimilarity of opinion in religious affairs, will be induced to follow him, and benefit the country by their induſtry.

AUGUST 8.

The New-York papers to the 27th of June incluſive were received this morning. They contain very little, except accounts of the flouriſhing ſtate of the American commerce, and of the increaſing proſperity and wealth which the United States have derived from their ſyſtem of neutrality—a ſyſtem as wiſe as it is humane, and as honorable to the American government as it is conducive to the happineſs of the American people.

AUGUST 16.

It is ſaid that the French entered Ulm on the 28th or 29th, and as quickly as ſuch a large army can travel, it will, no doubt, proceed on its way to Vienna—for there is no force to oppoſe it.

AUGUST 17.

No leſs than eight commercial houſes at Leghorn are ſaid to have ſtopped payment, in conſequence of the ſeizure of foreign property in that place.

AUGUST 18.

The ſtate of the funds at preſent is a ſufficient proof that peace is not expected in conſequence of Mr. Hammond's miſſion. When Mr. Wickham preſented his note to Barthelemy, the friends of miniſters in the ſecret ſpeculated deeply in the funds; and if any happy event was now expected, they would be equally eager to buy in, and the ſtocks would conſequently riſe.

The ſubſcribers to the laſt new loan of 7,500,000l. yeſterday made another payment of 15 per cent. which is the fifth on that capital.

So ſerious does the threat of the French againſt Liſbon operate on the mercantile world, that a merchant in London has chartered the brig Kingſton of Southampton, a remarkable ſwift ſailing veſſel, copper bottomed, in order to bring home his effects; for which purpoſe ſhe ſailed on Friday morning.

PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 22.

This day Mr. Burbridge, of this place, raiſed the ſhip Fair American, of 600 tons burthen which was ſtranded and ſunk on Bembridge ledge, at the back of the Iſle of Wight, and brought her into the harbor.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 25.

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated 17th inſtant.

"The Willian, M'Keller, from Kingſton, Jamaica, was ſpoke yeſterday off this harbor, bound to Dublin, out 10 weeks 3 days, parted with the fleet the 3d inſt. of 150 ſail, in lat. 47, N. long. 6, W.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 7.

By order of the moſt ſerene and moſt potent empreſs, the auguſt Catharine II. Autocratrix of all the Ruſſias, Catharine princeſs of Dalecarlia, lady of the bed-chamber of her majeſty, knight of the order of St. Catharine, and directrix, of the academy of ſciences, by the power inveſted in me by, &c. by the and by this ſolemn diploma of majeſty declare the celebrated John Chriſtopher Well for his great merit in ſcience (as by the ſuffrages of the academy, as Peterſburg) to be a foreign member this ſociety, and I do inveſt him with the honors, privileges, and benefits conceded to the order of the academicians.

Loco Directoris Batoumin,

JOHN ALBERT EULER,

Perpetual Secretary of the meeting of the academy, Aulic counſellor and Knight of the order of St. Valdomer.

St. Peterſburgh the 8th jan. 1796.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Henry,	Hantow,	London
Sally,	Crowdhill,	Whitehaven
Two Siſters,	Brown,	Liverpool
Maria Margaretta,	Wak,	Do.
Enterprize,	St. Barbe,	Barbados
Snow Nancy,	Norton,	New-Caſtle
Brig Virginia,	Burns,	Liverpool
Joſeph,	Taylor,	New-York
Friendſhip,	Chinn,	Jamaica
Harmony,	Burgeſs,	New-Bedford
Schooner Nancy,	Coggerſhall,	Norfolk
Nancy,	Stone,	Gloucester
Sloop Diana,	Pearſon,	Philadelphia
William,	White,	Do.
Riſing Sun,	Rhodes,	Providence
George,	Butler,	Norfolk
Saucy Fox,	Moore,	Do.

CLEARED.

Ship Pomona,	Haywood,	Europe
Brig Hope,	Sanford,	Weſt-Indies
Sloop Nancy,	Ward,	Do.
	Beſley, Rhodes,	Providence

☞ The length of Mr. BRENT's Addreſs has neceſſitated us to let ſeveral favours from Advertiſing Friends lay over 'till our next, when they ſhall be pointedly attended to—as well as a communication from a Correſpondent who ſubſcribes himſelf A YOUNG COLUMBIAN

CAUTION.

WE hereby caution the public againſt receiving a negotiable note of ours to a certain Jacob Very, for the payment of 4 500 dollars. The ſaid note being fraudulently obtained, we are determined not to pay it, but from neceſſity.

Meſſrs. Ricketts and Newton, with whom this note is lodged for collection, are hereby requeſted not to diſpoſe of it, without making theſe circumſtances known to the receiver. JAMES M. M'REA, and CO.

October 18.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subſcriber will ſell a Leaſe of between 4 and 5 years of the Houſe he now occupies, together with a large ſtable for 12 horſes, &c.

To a perſon who has frequented the houſe it would be unneceſſary to ſay that the character of the UNION TAVERN is well eſtabliſhed—that in every point of view it ſtands on nearly equal grounds with the beſt in regard to nautical cuſtom its ſituation is highly preferable to any in Alexandria.

Preſuming a purchaſer would intend purſuing the avocation he now follows, he can accommodate him with every article of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, neceſſary to a well regulated houſe and extenſive cuſtom.

Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of December. The terms of payment will be made eaſy. JOHN GADSBY.

Oct. 18. ep.

Blank Manifeſts for ſale at this Office.

To the Freeholders of Fairfax County.

ON the first Monday in November next, at the Court-house in the Town of Alexandria, a Poll will be opened to choose a proper person to represent the District, composed of the Counties of Prince William, Stafford, and Fairfax, as an Elector, to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States.

C. TURNER, Sheriff.

1796.

September 2

Bank of Alexandria,

June 16, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares be filled up. By order of the board.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank Paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the Money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

ALEXANDER SMITH

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he has selected and intends to have always for sale, the best FLOUR for family use.—He also begs leave to inform the Public that he has on hand an extensive assortment of BOULTING CLOTHS, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, at his Warehouse on Union street.

Sept. 15.

JOHN EMERY,

PLUMBER AND SHOT MANUFACTURER,

NOW wishes to inform the Citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that he hath rented a shop at the head of Fairfax Street; where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches—such as sheet lead, either cast or milled, from four pounds the square foot to fourteen; Wall Pipes, for conveying water from the roof of the house, with ornamented heads, which come cheap and are durable; water pipes of any bore for conveying of water to any distance; lead pumps put down any depth, which will come cheaper than wood considering its durability, and is sweeter and colder, and the subscriber will engage to keep it in repair for one dollars per year. Likewise sash leads for windows, and shot of all sizes from Bristol B. down to mustard seed. Ship Plumbing, viz. hawser hole leads and scuppers, pumps, &c.

Those gentlemen that wish to encourage this useful branch in this town may depend that the greatest punctuality will be paid to their orders. Every part of the business will be executed with dispatch, on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms and in the neatest manner, by their humble servant, JOHN EMERY.

August 11.

For Sale,

ABOUT 800 acres of good farming Land in Fairfax County, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from George-town & the Federal City. It has been laid off into tenements from 100 to 200 acres, all of which are in very good repair, having commodious dwelling houses, barns, orchards, &c. on it.—The tenants now on it are chiefly tenants at will. I will sell this land either in small parcels or altogether, as may best suit the purchaser: Further particulars are thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one disposed to purchase will wish to see the land.

MORDECAI C. FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, Oct. 6. 3wtv.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT Hundred and fifty eight acres of Land, situate in Loudoun County, within two miles of Middleburgh. This tract is at present divided into five tenements, on which are comfortable farm houses, and the land is well calculated for farming. The terms of sale may be known upon application to Major Powell, in Middleburg, or to the subscriber. JOHN D. ORR.

Sept. 8. tf

Notice.

ALL those wanting business done in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Fairfax, or the Court of Hustings, will please apply to Mr. Owen Gwathmey, who has charge of it.

Oct. 7. G. DENEALE.

NOTICE.

In COUNCIL, August 24.

ORDERED, That a petition be presented to the next Assembly, to empower the Mayor and Commonalty in all cases where proprietors of the ground will not pay the taxes assessed upon his ground, and the cost of removing those nuisances which may be found upon the grounds held by them, to sell so much of their ground as will be necessary to raise the taxes so assessed, and the money which may be expended in removing the nuisance from such person' ground. JONAH THOMPSON, MAYOR.

GEORGE M'MUNN,

HAS NOW MADE AND READY FOR SALE.

STILLS, assorted from 35 to 200 gall.
Hatters and Wash Kettles.
Fish Kettles and Stew Pans.
Counter scales and scale beams assorted.
Lead and Iron weights in sets.
Pewter measures, assorted.
Iron wire.
Sheet lead, and thin sheet copper, fit for House-plumming business.
An assortment of Tin Ware.

The whole of which are made in the best manner and sold on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders for all kind of Copper work will be duly attended to, and the highest price given for old Copper, Lead, and Pewter. July 30. 3mep

Ten Dollars Reward.

SEDUCED from my employ on Tuesday night the 21st day of June last, a negro woman slave named HANNAH, by Will Goddard, who resides in this town, the property of Benjamin Dulaney, Esq. The above named slave is about 30 years of age, 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, round faced, and full eyes—when closely questioned, stammers a little in her speech, and is easily surprized—took with her sundry good cloathing; one black hat, a new scarlet cloak, two callicoe suits, one or two oznaburg do. one blue twilled cloth jacket lined through with oznaburg, a new pair of leather shoes, two pair of white cotton stockings, marked H. I am led to believe that the said Goddard has furnished her with a pass and aided her in getting to Baltimore. All persons are forwarned from employing or harboring the said slave at their peril. Any person securing the said slave in any goal, or delivering her to me in Alexandria, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be allowed GEORGE SLACUM.

August 12.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Friday the 6th instant, a negro fellow known in the neighbourhood by the name of JOHN WILKES, has but one eye, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 28 or 30 years of age; he has a fondness for the sea, and may probably offer to ship himself, masters of vessels are therefore hereby forewarned from taking him. He took with him 2 white tow osnaburg shirts, a pair of cotton, and two pair of osnaburg trousers, an old brown clothcoat and one ditto cassimere coat, and two or three waistcoats. The above reward will be given on his being committed to the workhouse in this town.

Sept. 17. J. B. NICKOLLS.

FOR SALE,

A LEASE for three lives unexpired on Fifty Acres of Land within one mile of the Red House, in Prince William County, on the main road leading from Pennsylvania to Carolina. The land is of first rate quality, and part of it will make excellent meadow. It is well watered and timbered. On it there is Fencing, a Store House, a Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. The lease is subject to an annual rent of five hundred pounds of Tobacco. It is in a rich neighbourhood, and is thought an excellent stand for a retail store.

ARESS BUCKNER } Attorneys for
JOHN MUNCASTER } Jas. H. Hooe.

N. B. The Premises will be shewn, and terms made known, by Aress Buckner, in Loudoun County, within six miles of the premises.

Sept. 23. 1m.

FLAX SEED

THAT IS BRIGHT AND WELL CLEANED,

PURCHASED BY

October 11. JOHN G. LADD.

FOR SALE,

THE Land whereon the subscriber now lives, containing from 700 to 750 acres. It is a high and healthy situation, lies on the road leading from Alexandria to Colchester, twelve miles from the former, four from the latter, and four from the Occoquan Mills, is within a mile of tide water—has a good Mill Seat—a large and valuable improved meadow, with a sufficient quantity of other good meadow lands—valuable orchards of apple and peach trees, not less than three hundred of each, all bearing, the greater part of the apple tree were planted about fifteen years past—has a variety of cherry trees, pear trees, &c. One hundred and twelve bushels of wheat has been sown on the land in proper season. On this land are convenient dwelling houses and out houses, also, a framed barn 40 feet by 20, a grainery 20 foot square, sealed and plank floor, hay-house, and stablage for 15 horses, a well of excellent water, securely walled in, an extensive garden and yard pailed in, (the garden highly manured.) The whole land is well fenced in and divided into five convenient fields, and several grass lots. An unexpected reverse of fortune renders the sale of this property indispenSible.—Possession to be given at Christmas.

Also, on Wednesday the 16th of November, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be sold at public sale, on six months credit, all the subscriber's Property, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, a valuable stud horse that is quiet and gentle, and is a most excellent draft horse, three or four yoke of oxen, an ox waggon, two horse carts, a parcel of well made tight casks, all new, farming and plantation utensils—The purchasers to give bond with approved security—the bonds to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid. All sums under five pounds to be paid down. 6 per cent will be allowed for prompt payments.

JOHN FOWLER.

Just come to hand,

AND NOW OPENING,

FIVE FOURTHS Irish sheeting, Russia do. ¾, ⅞, 4 4 Irish Linens, humhums, and fine Cossea muslins, India bandannas, do. flags, Pusscat handkerchiefs, Bengal stripes, cloak lastins and modes, lutestrings, taffaties, and Persians, plaid mantua for gentleman's war, French cambricks, cotton do. long lawns, fashionable silk shawls, fancy work'd muslin do. Ladies' long and short silk gloves, do. best French kid do. gentlemen's spun silk do. large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons, lace, and edging, painted, japan'd and tambour'd muslins, &c. &c, cravats, work'd and colour'd borders, Gentlemen and Ladies silk purses, Ladies straw and paist board hats and bonnets, fully dressed, do. undressed, vellum modes and gauze handkerchiefs *for trimming* Ladies hats and bonnets, black, white and coloured feathers, Ladies necklaces and beeds. Gentlemen's white hats, green bottoms, childrens do. assorted colours. An elegant assortment of Ladies' tambour'd, kid, morocco and Spanish leather slippers and sandals, court and spring heels maids, girls and children do. all of which are London made, and of the newest fashion. Woman's leather shoes and slippers, girls and childrens do. do. fluff do. Gentlemen's Philadelphia made shoes, men's plain and ribbed cotton hose, English and French white, plain and patent silk do. Ladies superfine cotton hose, maids, girls, and children's do. tambouring needles and cases, and tambouring silks. Coventry blue threads in grain, marking silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few chests of the best Hyson Skin, Souchong, Hyson Gomee, Young Hyson TEAS. Fresh nutmegs and mace, Leiper's Snuff in bbls. containing 9 dozen each, in pound and half pound bottles. Rappee do. in kegs and ½ lb. bottles.

The whole of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN DARBY & Co.

August 13.

A Place wanted.

A Young Gentleman who is a native of France, but speaks the English language, and is acquainted with business, would be glad of employment as a clerk in a Wholesale or Retail Store.——He can produce satisfactory credentials of his ability and integrity. A line directed to A. B. and left with the Printer, will be punctually attended to. Sept. 20.

WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized us the underwritten to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.—viz.

PRIZES.		DOLLS.		DOLLS.
1	of	20,000	is	20,000
1	—	10,000	—	10,000
7 last drawn tickets each	}	5,000	are	35,000
6	of	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	400	—	4,000
20	—	100	—	2,000
55	—	50	—	2,750
5,750	—	12	—	69,000
To be raised for the canal				26,250
5,850 PRIZES,				175,000
11,640 BLANKS, not 2 to a prize.				
7,500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars,				175,000

☞ The COMMISSIONERS have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The Drawing of this Lottery will commence without delay, as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed)
NOTLEY YOUNG.
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
GEORGE WALKER.
Wm. M. DUNCANON.
THOMAS LAW.
JAMES BARRY.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of Mr. Guy Atkinson, Fairfax street, Alexandria.

City of Washington, April 23.

Fredericksburg Races.

THE former meeting of the subscribers to the Races to be run near Fredericksburg being very thin, and the rules established by said meetings being thought by a number of said subscribers, this day assembled, inadmissible; the following rules and regulations are finally agreed upon, viz.

The Races will commence on the third Tuesday in October next, over the course on the ground of Mann Page, Esq.

The first day's Purse, Four hundred dollars, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding.

The second day Three hundred dollars, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the winning horse the first day only excepted.

And the third day for the balance of the subscription, together with the entrance money; free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses the two preceding days only excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to start horse, mare, or gelding, for either day's purse, unless he shall subscribe ten dollars, and pay an entrance of eight dollars.

The first day's race four mile heats; the second three mile heats; and the third, two mile heats; carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club.

☞ Subscribers are directed to pay immediately unto Mr. Larkin Standard, the amount of their several Subscriptions, who is authorised to act as treasurer, to have the field in proper order, &c.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 1.

A House to be rented in Battle-Town,

finished for a store. The store room is 18 feet square, the compting, 12 by 18, with a good stone chimney. Both rooms are lined with plank. For terms apply to the subscriber in Battle-Town.

JOHN NELSON.

Sept. 15. 1m.

FOR SALE,

For Morris and Nicholson's Notes,

A lot in the Federal City,

A Lot in the town of Bath; a share or two in the Potomack Company; two Kilns of Bricks; 4780 acres land in Ohio County

R. T. HOOE.

August 21. 2m.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.